THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 112. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr.,
Assistant U. S. Consulate, Assignee.

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *CHANNING*, Captain Johnson, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE A. 1. Barque *CLARISSA*, Captain Ritchie, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to India and load thence to Great Britain. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of David Jardine, Joseph Jardine, Alexander Grant Dallas, Alexander Campbell Maclean, Robert Jardine, and Alexander Perceval.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandise.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

O. C. Edmond, or J. A. Oldino, *Hongkong.*
Blenkin, Rawson & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. Sparkes, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, or R. S. Walker, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar ,, ,,

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

Soda-Water, 75 Cents per dozen.
Lemonade, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ½ of a pound to 40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the East Coast of China.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints, by

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the London Missionary Society.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of Jacquesson's FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief.—She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—*1s. 6d., 3s. 8d.*, and *6s.* each Box. *There is a considerable saving* by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

Shanghae Market Report.

September 16th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—Sales 40-yards, 65,600 pieces—30-yards, 33,400 pieces. We quote—40-yards at Drs. 3.10—and 30-yards at Drs. 2.30 per piece.

American Grey Sheetings.—Sales 40-yards 30,000 pieces—30-yards 4,000 pieces. Present prices—40-yards 10 catty at Drs. 2.68 *a* 2.70—11½ catty at Drs. 2.85 *a* 2.90—and 30-yards at Drs. 2 per piece.

Jeans.—Sales 30-yards 32,000 pieces—and 40-yards 1,500 pieces. Quotations—30-yards Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.80—and 40-yards at 3.40 *a* 3.50 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Since the 30th July, the date of our last report, there has been an active demand for these Goods, and the deliveries have again been very large, amounting to fully 200,000 pieces. The following are about the rates now ruling—

5 to 5½ catties Drs. 1.75 *a* 1.90
6 to 6½ catties Drs. 2.05 *a* 2.18
7 to 7½ catties Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.65

White Shirtings.—The deliveries have been about 50,000 pieces. We quote—for 60 reed Drs. 1.65 *a* 1.70—and for best 72 reed Drs. 2.85

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes*—The sales reported, amount to nearly 4,000 pieces. A good assortment of fair to fine quality may be quoted at Drs. 1 *a* 1.10 per yard.

Long Ells.—Have been in good demand, and sales have been very large, amounting to about 9,000 pieces at Drs. 7 for HH—Drs. 6.85 for "Lion Chop."

Camlets.—About 600 pieces have been sold at Drs. 18 *a* 21.

Straits Produce.—Has been in good demand at higher rates. We quote—

Black Pepper.—Drs. 8.35 *a* 8.60, per pecul.

White Pepper.—Drs. 11 *a* 12 per pecul.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.30 *a* 3.70 for Straits—and Drs. 3.90 *a* 4.30 for best Banjermassing, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 3.75 *a* 4.65—Fair to good, Drs. 5.50 *a* 10—Indian, Drs. 11 *a* 12 per pecul.

Ebony.—Ceylon, Drs. 1.50 *a* 2—Inferior 60 cents *a* Drs. 1 per pecul.

Flints.—65 cents per pecul.

Cloves.—Drs. 16 *a* 20 per pecul for best.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2 *a* 2.65 per pecul.

Sea Weed.—Drs. 2.50 for inferior—and Drs. 5 *a* 6 for best.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 20 *a* 21—Straits, Drs. 14 *a* 16 per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3.50 *a* 4, per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Singapore, Drs. 1.20—Penang and Siam, Drs. 1.50 *a* 1.60 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—About 80 chops of *Congous* have been settled since our last (July 30th) at 11 *a* 12 Taels for *Ho Hows*, and 13½ *a* 16 Taels for *Monings*. Fully 260 chops of Congou have been settled during the present season, and not above 50 chops are now in the Market—a very small quantity for this time of year. The Chinese Brokers state that the yield will fall short of last year by nearly 200 chops. Very little has been done in Souchongs. A few chops of Flowery Pekoes have been taken at 15 *a* 20 Taels. The unsold Stock is about 1,000 packages—and of Souchongs about 5,000 packages.

Green Teas—A very extensive business has been done in these since our last—180,000 packages have been taken, of which 140,000 are for United States—30,000 for England—and 10,000 for Sydney. Prices may be quoted—

Hyson, 16 *a* 28—*Hyson Skin*, 11 *a* 16—*Young Hyson*, 14 *a* 35—*Twankay*, 13 *a* 20—*Imperial*, 16 *a* 28—and *Gunpowder*, 19 *a* 36 Taels per picul.

Silk.—There has been a good deal of business done since our last report comprising a period of six weeks; but after the arrival of the July Mail purchases were checked for a time, and Stock in native hands, gradually increasing, reduced rates were submitted to. But even at these lower prices no very extensive transactions have taken place. The total settlements of New Silk to date we estimate at fully 16,500 bales, against 7,500 last year,—and the export since 1st July is 13,500 bales, to which may be added about 1,400 bales of New Silk shipped at the end of last season. The unsold Stock is said to be about 3,000 bales. We quote—

Tsatlee, No. 1 & 2, Drs. 405 *a* 415—Best, Drs. 420—No. 2, Drs. 385 *a* 400—No. 3, Drs. 375 for good, but scarce—Common Drs. 345 *a* 360 this kind also scarce—*Taysaam*, best Drs. 330 *a* 340—Good to middling, Drs. 280 *a* 300—Large quantities offering—*Yuenfaa*, Drs. 330 *a* 390—*Thrown*, Drs. 375 *a* 390.

Opium.—*Malwa.*—Our last was under date 31st July, from which time till about the middle of August, the demand was very steady for Malwa at Drs. 490 *a* 495, and then improved almost daily till the 20th, when heavy clearances were made at Drs. 505. A very unexpected start then suddenly took prices up to Drs. 520 *a* 525, and on 23d a few sales were made at Drs. 530. Here however the demand ceased, and up to 31st little or nothing was done, quotation then nominal Drs. 510 *a* 520. At these figures some little business took place during the earlier part of the month, but lately there has been hardly any enquiry and to-day the quotation has declined to Drs. 505 *a* 510. The deliveries since the 1st August are estimated at 3,100 chests and the stock now at Woosung is 2,800 chests.

Patna.—Quoted in our last Drs. 545 *a* 548 continued pretty steady until about the 16th to 18th when it improved, and has since constantly fluctuated between Drs. 560 *a* 580, to-day's quotation is Drs. 582 for high numbers.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 5*s.* 0½*d.* *a* 5*s.* 1*d.*
Bank Post Bills, 4*s.* 11*d.*
Document Bills, 5*s.* 1½*d.*
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 239 per 100 dollars.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 2 per cent premium, added on Sh. Drs.

Freights.—To England, £2 *a* £2 10*s.* for Tea, and £3 *a* £3 10*s.* for Silk.
To America, Drs. 9 *a* 10 for 40 cubic feet.

Sycee.—Drs. 136.25, per 100 Taels.
Gold.—Bars, Drs. 196, per 9*t.* 7*m.* 3*c.*
Mexican Dollars.—9 per cent discount, nominal.
Chopped Dollars.—None.
Copper Cash.—1,460 per dollar.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, September 18, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	Aug. 7.	Sydney,	July 3.
Bombay,	Aug. 16.	New Zealand	June 25.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 19.
Colombo,	Aug. 21.	Hongkong	Sept. 8.
Galle,	Aug. 21.	Ningpo,	Sept. 10.
Penang,	Aug. 26.	New York,	July 7.
Singapore,	Aug. 28.	Boston,	July 7.
Batavia,	Aug. 21.	San Francisco,	July 23.

PASSENGERS.—per *Lady Mary Wood*—Messrs. J. Skinner and J. Walker.

WE have received the following papers per the London Mail of the 24th July—

Home News, July 24—*Manchester Guardian*, July 14—*Illustrated London News*, July 24—*Sydney Morning Herald*, July 3—*Bombay Gazette*, July 24—*Penang Gazette*, August 14—*Singapore Free Press*, Aug. 28—and *Straits Times*, Aug. 28.

and from the South—

China Mail, September 2—*Hongkong Register*, September 7—*Friend of China*, September 4—and *Hongkong Recorder*, September 6.

THE *Lady Mary Wood*, arrived at Woosung on Sunday the 12th instant, only fifty days from Southampton. We believe this is the most rapid passage of the Mail to this port on record.

The papers as might be expected are filled with the reports of the elections, which have terminated favorably for the ministry. The results appear to be 311 votes for Ministerial Candidates, 270 votes for the liberal party.

We observe that Prince Louis Napoleon is in the height of popularity at Paris: his reception on his return from Strasburg was most enthusiastic.

WE gladly refer our readers to a very explicit statement by Mr. E. Cunningham, of the circumstances connected with the late Tea dispute, which has been reported in our columns during the last fortnight. The statements of the two parties engaged in the purchase made, as we stated in our first account by different brokers, are now fully before the public. It has been our desire from the first—that both sides of the question should be fairly stated, it will tend to remove erroneous impressions that had been foisted upon the public by common rumour, and place the question before the community on its merits. We candidly state the circumstances as now narrated in the letter before us, are different from what we had heard. Having done our part to throw what light we could upon a subject that until now appeared involved in much mystery, we leave the question to rest upon its own merits and hope the points in dispute will be amicable adjusted by the rival parties.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—In a late number of the *Peking Gazette*, there appears an account of a terrible earthquake, that occurred a few months ago, in the Province of KAN-SUH, in the north-west of China.

The Governor of the Province Shoohingah states in a memorial to the Emperor, that the shocks commenced in the City of Chung-wei and its neighbourhood on the 26th day of May last, and were repeated many times during a space of fifteen days from that date. The devastation and loss of life caused was frightful. Upwards of 300 persons were killed,—more than 400 seriously hurt, and several thousand houses destroyed.

The Public Offices, Granaries, Prisons, and also the ramparts of the city were thrown down.

These calamities having reduced the people to a state of the utmost want and distress, the Emperor has ordered immediate assistance to be rendered to the sufferers, and their payment of the land tax for the present year to be remitted.

REVIEW OF CHINESE CONVERSATIONS.—A useful book entitled *Chinese Conversations translated from Native Authors*, has just been issued from the Mission Press at this Port, to which we would call the attention of all who aim at obtaining a knowledge of the Language to whom it is more particularly addressed. Works of a similar nature have from time to time made their appearance; the "Chinese Speaker" by the late Mr. Thom, H. M. Consul at Ningpo, undoubtedly ranks high among them, but to beginners the freedom with which the Chinese is rendered into English presents many difficulties and, we humbly submit, detracts considerably from the value of an otherwise really valuable work. The Dialogues of Mr. Thom, Dr. Morrison, and the work before us, compiled from Native Authors, and being therefore Chinese in all its purity done into English, are far better calculated to give students the idiom of the Language, than publications of a similar character which are really English done into Chinese; from the plain fact that the educated people of this Country are likely to know more of the construction and peculiarities of their native tongue than Foreigners who acquire even a slight knowledge of it with difficulty. In this point of view therefore we look upon the "Chinese Conversations" as an excellent guide to those who have to grope their way though the wilderness of an almost numberless, caseless, and genderless dialect. On another point too the author before us is to be commended, he adheres with one or two exceptions, to the orthography of Morrison and Medhurst in his translation of the words, and it would be well if others who have written *pro bono publico* had done so likewise; not that we affirm that even Morrison's rendering is perfect; pure it is in its way as the Shen-se dialect generally used in the Yamuns in the Northern Provinces, South of the Yellow River; but beyond that boundary the Language assumes at once another and a different phrase, and the Pekin or Court Dialect claims for itself a distinct and marked mode of pronunciation and such as Morrison does not give. It is not within our province to enter into a discussion on the relative merits of the Pekin and Shen-se Dialects, but we must observe, we think, it is time the practice of Chinese orthography was settled, for not only do the Sinologues of every Nation who come to China assume separately a peculiar form of orthography, but even members of the same Nation differ, making the confusion worse confounded; For instance in a work of great research by Mr. Wade, late acting Chinese Secretary at Hongkong, entitled the "Army of the Chinese Empire" the orthography of Chinese words is so totally distinct from that used by the high authorities in such matters, Morrison, Medhurst, and Thom, as, in some instances to show discrepancy sufficient to make the true pronunciation of a word a matter of doubt; this we repeat should be corrected, and we hail therefore the book before us, irrespective of its literary merits, as a step in the right direction. Certain are we that a knowledge of the Language is a knowledge of the people among whom we have to live and perhaps die, and without acquiring that means of breaking down the barrier of exclusiveness at present existing, we shall remain strangers in the Land of the Philistines, as our forefathers were before us. We are glad therefore to see the leisure of the Mission Press dedicated to works of general utility like the one before us, which we venture to recommend to all who desire to learn.

SHANGHAE, *Sept. 14th*, 1852.

To MR. GEO. S. SPRECKLEY.

Author of a letter to the Editor of the North-China Herald, dated 8th September, and signed Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

SIR,—It is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to the address of this letter to account for its production, as it is natural that I also should like to make a "strictly correct statement of the facts" of the case therein presented to the public.

My statement differs from yours on some points. On the 11th ulto. you obtained from a broker named Lengu, the prices at which he thought he could purchase for you the Yik-heong chop of tea, and those prices being very satisfactory, you prevailed on Lengu (almost by force he says) to put his name down to an entry of said prices in your book, he at the same time desiring you to wait till he could bring the teaman.

On the 11th ulto. also, I obtained from a broker named Kenkee the prices at which he said he was authorized, to settle the Yik-heong chop with Russell & Co., which prices after some discussion I agreed upon with a slight alteration in my favor, and the Owner of the tea being sent for, the entry was made in the book, and he duly affixed his name.

On the evening of the same day or on the following morning I heard that Lengu had attempted to settle the Chop with you, and seeing him on that forenoon I jokingly asked him, what business he had with the Yik-heong chop. He immediately and energetically denied having settled it with Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., or any one else. So much for the character of your broker.

After 2 or 3 days had passed I heard that you had expressed your determination to trust to the Chinese courts for redress, and would prosecute Lengu for heavy damages, and at the especial request of the Owner who said he believed Lengu would attempt a seizure, I placed watchmen upon the river to notify the arrival of the boats that they might not fall into his possession by force or fraud.

On the night of the 25th, at about 10 or 11 the watchmen came in breathless with haste, to say that the first boat had come, but that no sooner had it reached the neighbourhood of the City, than a number of small boats surrounded it, threw their crews on board, deprived the conductor of possession and brought it to anchor, and that unless speedily succoured, the cargo would be removed out of reach of recovery. About 8 or 10 of the servants of the house accompanied by two gentlemen proceeded up the river, and finding the boat actually in possession of a party of men, drove them off and restored it to the possession of her crew. The Chinese then returned to the house, the gentlemen accompanying the boat down to prevent further violence.

The correspondence is as you have given it; but with or without intention you convey an erroneous impression of the communications that passed between H. B. M's. Consul and the U. S. acting Vice-Consul. Messrs. Russell & Co. alleged nothing. They did not care whether they settled the chop on the same day with you or a month after. They proceeded on another principle. Neither did they wait to state their readiness to submit to arbitration till after the tea was shipped off; by which you would convey to the public, that after securing the spoils, they offered amends as a sort of mockery of justice.

The official correspondence was to this effect. In answer to a request from H. B. M's. Consul to prevent shipment of the tea till the Taoutae had, decided a case then pending, regarding it, between two Chinese, as American Vice-Consul I said that having good proof that Messrs. Russell & Co. bought and received the tea from the *bonâ fidê* Owner, I could not interfere to prevent shipment until the Chinese authorities had decided a case, which only concerned two Chinese.

H. B. M's. Consul replied that in cases of this description, where rights of individuals of both nations were concerned, and he could not agree with his colleague, he believed he should always be ready to assent to a fair arbitration, that he regretted the case should be viewed as one simply concerning two Chinese; but *that* being my opinion, he could of course look only to the Chinese authorities, holding them responsible for the removal of the tea if it proved that Lengu's sale to Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co. was valid. To this, answer was immediately returned that the placing the affair in the hands of the Chinese authorities was entirely the work of the English firm, and that it was only under such circumstances that I regarded it as a case affecting Chinese alone, That arbitration had never been proposed by Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., who on the contrary commenced their proceedings by an imperative request to deliver the tea, a request naturally met by a refusal. That the case having been put into the hands of the Chinese they could not in any justice ask for other modes of redress, but that as I was personally concerned, I would give more than justice, and if the Taoutae decided in favor of Lengu, the dispute between Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., and Russell & Co. should be submitted to arbitrators, the latter to pay such damages as the arbitrators would award if the case was given against them. The tea was then in process of shipment. In writing privately to H. B. M's. Consul I did state for his information that I believed the tea was purchased on the forenoon of the day on which you negotiated with Lengu, and I still believe so. I also stated that in all well conducted English and American firms it was customary to obtain the teaman's signature, having good grounds for the assertion in an award given in a precisely similar case a few days before. The *principle* I assert still, and that is that no merchant in the place will own that he is willing to purchase goods of a broker he knows to be irresponsible, without security for their production, unless he is willing to take his chance of getting them. That houses settle teas through brokers whom they trust, and *look to* in case of default, does not affect the question.

I have stated the case, and would now make a few remarks upon what may be called the embellishments of your letter. You anxiously impress upon the Editor the assertion that we purchased the teas at a higher rate than Lengu's prices. You must have been sensible of weakness in your case to resort to such shifts to influence the mind of the public. It would not affect the principle on which Russell & Co. claim the tea if they had given double price for it, and I only set you right upon the point in justice to the teaman. The price offered by Lengu to him was 23 taels, as any one can ascertain by asking him the question; the price paid by us was 22 *taels* 9 *m.*, a compromise at the time of settlement between his rate of 23 and, our previous offer. You can spare yourself argument on the point as to whether your entry was prior to ours for I have always supposed it was, and said so.

If "arbitration could no longer afford justice" why have you tacitly accepted it? I need not criticize the lamentation over the incapacity of arbitrators to decide what the loss of a chop of tea is equal to. Your readers will doubtless have felt for you.

The pathetic reference to your constituents is not ill considered; but to me it appears their question will be of a different tenor.

Presuming from your representation that your claim was well founded, they will quote to you from the regulations for the Government of United States Consuls "In all cases where a Consul is "personally interested in the event of any suit he "may be called upon to try, he shall, on applica-"tion of either of the parties to such suit, certify "the same to the next nearest Consul, who shall "take cognisance of, and try such case as though "his jurisdiction had been original," and will ask austerely. "How is it that with American com-"petitors you have not learnt the ground on which "they stand, and thus have been led to entrust "our cause to the weakness of Chinese justice."

Your appeal to the public is confident. You will be fortunate if it is as successful, as mine has been to my reason, and conscience.—Your, obedient servant,

EDWD. CUNNINGHAM.

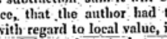
JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 111.)

Those who are fond of tracing the origin of numeral characters, will probably find in these records a strong corroboration of the digital theory, or that which assigns the number of fingers on the hands as the foundation of decimal notation. In this respect, the ancient Chinese characters approximate to the Roman numerals. It has been erroneously stated by some authors that the Chinese have used the 算盤 *Swan pan* or abacus from time immemorial, whereas its introduction appears to be of but comparatively recent date. In ancient times, calculations were carried on by means of 籌 *Show* or tallies made of bamboo, and the written character is evidently a rude representation of these. From 1 to 5, the numbers are represented by the respective number of parallel strokes; from 6 to 9 inclusive, one stroke is drawn to represent 5, and the additional number is represented by so many strokes prependicular to it; thus ||| 3, ⊥ 6, ╥ 7.* Having thus obtained a simple but sufficiently effective system of figures, we find the Chinese in the actual use of a method of notation depending on the theory of local value several centuries before such theory was understood in Europe, and while yet the science of numbers had scarcely dawned among the Arabs.

In the Penny Cyclopædia, vol. 2, p. 338, it is said,—"The Chinese have no written method of expressing local value, though their *Swan pan* is a practical use of the principle." Sir John Davis in a paper read before the Asiatic Society in 1823 stated,—"The Chinese possess no real science of their own, and that they obtained none from the Hindus, is, I think, proved by the readiness with which they adopted that of the Europeans." This remark he goes on to support by several arguments, and he has been frequently quoted as an authority by writers on the subject. Again the same author in his interesting work on the Chinese, vol. 2, p. 283, remarks,—"The Chinese numbers are *written* in words at length, that is, unlike the Arabic system of numeration, where the powers of the numbers increase or diminish decimally according to position." An example from any native work will be a sufficient reply to the above statements. The following is taken at random from the works of Tsin Kew-chaou of the Sung dynasty and is a fair specimen of the ancient notation:



in this subtraction sum it will be seen at a glance, that the author had the same view with regard to local value, including the use of the cypher, as that universally adopted by modern civilized nations; the above sum in European figures stands thus,—

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,470,000 \\ 64,464 \\ \hline 1,405,536 \end{array}$$

it is taken out of the middle of a complicated problem.

In the old arithmetical works, no initiatory rules are given corresponding to our Addition and Subtraction; but these are supposed to be understood by the student, before commencing his methodical application. They have indeed the words 加法 *Kea fa* Addition, and 減法 *Keen fa* Subtraction, but the reader must be careful not to confound these with the notions which the same terms convey to us. The Chinese *Kea-fa* is a substitute for our multiplication, performed by successive additions to the original sum, while *Keen-fa* is a substitute for division; each of these are divided into five or six rules, the main feature of which consists in reducing the first figure of the working factor to unity, and treating the remaining figures as aliquot parts. The English idea of addition is conveyed by the words 合 *Ho* or 併 *Ping*, "to combine." And here it may be remarked that in the modern use of many of the terms there is an obvious deflection from the ancient meaning of these same terms, the cause of which will be explained by subsequent remarks in this paper.

Their 乘法 *Shing fa* Multiplication is the same in theory as ours, but instead of beginning at the right hand as we do, they begin at the left. Multiplication by a single figure is called 因 *Yin*.

Division by a single figure is termed 歸 *Kwei*; where the divisor consists of more than one figure, or long division, it is called 除 *Choo*; these terms however do not cover the same extent of meaning as our word Division; they merely apply to division by concrete numbers, which, as the word *choo* implies, is in theory the same as repeated subtraction; division by abstract numbers or where a number is divided into any number of equal parts is expressed by 約 *Yo*. The working factor whether multiplier or divisor is called 法 *Fa*; the worked factor, whether multiplicand or dividend is 實 *Shih*; a single multiplication of the divisor in a division sum is termed 商 *Shang*.

The ancient Kew-chang consists of 246 problems in all, distributed under the following nine heads:—

I. 方田 *Fang-tien*. Plane Mensuration; which contains besides an exposition of multiplication and division, a series of examples with rules attached, for measuring fields of various forms, quadrangular, triangular, circular, semicircular, segment, annular, &c. The rule given for measuring the triangle is to multiply the base by half a perpendicular dropt from the opposite angle, or the converse of this. 6 rules are given for finding the area of the circle:—1, Multiply semidiameter by radius; 2, Take ⅓ of square of semicircumference; 3, Take a twelfth of square of circumference; 4, Take ¼ of 3 times the square of diameter; 5, Take ¼ of product of diameter and circumference; 6, Take 3 times square of radius. Although the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of the circle is here set down at 3 to 1, native authors tell us that it was not that the compiler was ignorant of a much closer approximation to the true value, but the necessities of the case did not require it; in the 密率 *Meih-suh* of 祖沖之 Tsoo Chung-che, published about the end of the 6th century, it is set down at 22 to 7, while Lew Hwuy still earlier, gives it 157 to 50. Two rules are given for segment fields:—1, Add the product of the sine and versed-sine to the square of the versed-sine, and halve the sum; 2, Multiply the sum of the sine and versed-sine and halve the amount. Two rules are given for annular fields:—1, Multiply half the sum of the outer and inner circumferences by the diameter; 2, Take a twelfth of the difference between the respective squares of the outer and inner circumferences.

II.—粟布 *Shuh-poo* Proportion. This section is chiefly occupied with Rule of three questions, on the comparative value of grain of divers kinds and qualities. The various weights and measures are all regulated by the *Hwang tsung*, one of the musical tubes, which is divided into 90 parts in length, one division forming a *fun* (line), 10 *fun*, 1 *tsun* (inch), 10 *tsun*, 1 *shih* (foot), &c. The *Hwang tsung* contains 1,200 grains of rice, and 10 of these tubes full are equal to a *ho*; 10 *ho* are equal to a *shing* (pint), &c. The 1,200 grains contained in the *Hwang tsung* are equal in weight to 12 *choo* (penny-weights); 24 penny-weights make a *leang* (ounce); 16 ounces make a *kin* (pound), &c.

III.—衰分 *Shwae-fun* Fellowship. This section teaches the division of property among several partners, in unequal shares, such as the relative proportions of 4 to 6, 2 to 8, 3 to 7 &c., in continued progression.

IV.—少廣 *Shaou-kwang* Evolution. The object of this section is to elucidate the extraction of the square and cube roots, which it does in a series of 24 problems, where the principles are applied not merely to equilateral squares and cubes but also to parallelograms and parallelopipeds of every possible dimension. The rules are very much the same as those in use at the present day in school books in England, while the arrangement of the nomenclature certainly does not suffer by comparison with our system; for the various parts of the process taking their names from the geometrical figure, the operator is enabled to see at every step, the particular object of what he is performing. The next lower term to the given power is called 方 *fang* "square;" in the cube, the next term is the 廉 *leen* "angle" or "line;" while the lowest in each is the 隅 *yu* "corner" or "unit." There is no reference to any higher power than the cube.

(To be continued.)

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* We find an incidental evidence of the antiquity of these symbols in the 33rd vol. of the Tso-chuen, a historical work written by a disciple of Confucius five centuries before the Christian era, where it is said,—In the 30th year of Seang Kung, an old man on being asked his age, replied,—I am but a humble individual and unable to compute years; I only know respecting the year that I was born, that it was on the first day of the cycle in the first month, from which to the present time, 445 cycles lacking one third, have elapsed. On hearing this, the enquirer repaired to the palace for a solution; to which the Recorder Chaou replied, 亥有二首六身下二如身 The character 亥 Hae has 2 for its head, 6 for its body, the two lower limbs resembling the body, which is the number of days. Sze Wan-pih rejoined. Then his days are 2,666 decades. The antique form of the character will make this clearer

If we analyze this figure, we find it composed of 二 2 for the head ⊥ 6 for the body, while the two lower members are each ┬ 6. Reversing the figure of the symbol does not alter its power.

MORTALITY ON BOARD THE SHIP *LADY MONTAGUE.*

For some days past the Marine Department of the Board of Trade have been prosecuting an inquiry relative to a fearful case of mortality, involving no less than 274 deaths, on board the British ship the *Lady Montague*, recently returned to the port of London, after a voyage of nearly four years' duration.

The attention of the Board of Trade was first drawn to the melancholy occurrence from the circumstance of an unusual amount of money being paid into the Merchant Seamen's Fund as "dead men's money" by the owner of the *Lady Montague*, in accordance with the Mercantile Marine Act, and upon the ship's log being examined the fearful amount of mortality was disclosed; but the only information to be gleaned as to the character of the pestilence was, "that portions of the provisions were unfit for use." Inquiries were ordered to be instituted and the following is the result:—

"Office of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, June 9.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to call your attention to the enclosed summary of deaths on board your vessel, the *Lady Montague*, during her voyage from China to Callao in 1850, extracted from the log, and to request that you will, if you are able, furnish my Lords with the number of passengers who sailed from China in the vessel, and also with any information you may be able to give with regard to the cause and circumstances of this frightful series of calamities.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"T. H. Farrer.

"John Vaux, Esq., Shipowner, Southampton."

"Summary of extract from the log of the ship *Lady Montague*, from Cumsingmoon, in China, to Callao:—

"'Feby. 17.—Received the emigrants on board.

"'Feby. 18th to 28th.—Number of Chinese died, seven. Remarks,—Two Chinese jumped overboard, and were picked up.

"'March 1st to 21st.—Died 94 Chinese and 2 Lascars. Remarks,—One Chinese jumped overboard and was drowned. Several described as being found dead in the morning, having died during the night.

"'April 1st to 13th.—Died, 51 Chinese, 2 Lascars, and the second mate of the ship. Remarks,—During the passage several casks of water were found to be sour and perfectly unfit for use; also the fish sent on board for the use of the emigrants.

"'April 13th.—Died, the steward. Ship arrived at Hobart Town.

"'April 14th to 30th.—Died, five Chinese and two Lascars.

"'April 30th.—Ship sailed from Hobart Town to Lima.

"'May 3d to 31st.—Died, 10 Chinese, 7 Lascars, and 2 of the crew, the surgeon of the ship, and 1 apprentice.

"'June 20th.—Died, 7 Chinese, 4 Lascars, and the second mate of the ship.

"'June 27th.—Ship arrived and anchored at Callao.

"'Total deaths—Chinese 171, Lascars 17, Crew 7.'

"From the above it would appear that 195 persons died between the 18th February and the 28th June. It is, however, mentioned in the log that the Governor of Callao came on board to ascertain the number of deaths, and to cause the ship to be fumigated, and the result is stated thus:—

"'Number of deaths, 245; remaining 201.'

"T. H. Farrer."

This communication brought the subjoined reply from the owner:—

"Harwich, *June* 24.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 9th inst., respecting the number of deaths which occurred on board my ship, the *Lady Montague*, on her voyage to and from Cumsingmoon to Callao.

"I regret to state I am unable to furnish any information beyond that already obtained by you from the log-book, or to give the number of passengers who originally embarked. My order to the captain, who originally sailed in the *Lady Montague*, was to bring her directly to England. He unfortunately died, and the command was assumed by the chief mate, James Robinson Smith, who, in disobedience to my orders, and entirely contrary to my wishes, chartered her for a time at a fixed rate per month, to be employed in carrying emigrants to Callao. The number taken on board was not communicated to me, but it was stated that the charterer and a surgeon sailed in the ship. I so strongly disapproved of his conduct that I despatched another captain to China, with a power of attorney to supplant him, which, on the return of the *Lady Montague* to China, was done, and Smith returned as passenger in another ship. He is now in London, but I have not seen him. There has been no dispute between us, though I expect there will be.

"Should I be able to throw any light upon this lamentable occurrence I shall be most willing to do so.—I am, sir, &c.,

"John Vaux.

"To Mr. T. H. Farrer."

It may be here necessary to notice some particulars respecting what transpired on board the unfortunate ship. She was 760 tons burden, and left Southampton in May, 1848; laden with coals for Aden, in charge of Mr. Wells, master. In the course of six weeks Mr. Wells died, when the chief mate, Mr. James Robinson Smith, whose name is alluded to in the correspondence, took the command. After discharging her cargo at Aden he proceeded to Bombay, thence to Canton, Amoy, Shanghae, and continued trading backwards and forwards between those ports, and eventually chartered the ship at Cumsingmoon to take Chinese emigrants to California *viâ* Callao. She sailed on the 17th February, 1850, having on board, including passengers and crew, no less than 500 souls. Whether she was properly victualled or not is a matter yet to be satisfactorily learned. Certain it is that fever and sickness seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions that had been provided for the emigrants became putrid (as reported in the log). The mortality that ensued need not be more particularly alluded to than to mention that the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town no fewer than 193 had perished. At Hobart Town the Governor sent all the assistance that was possible to alleviate the sufferings on board. By the 30th of April the medical officer who had gone to the relief of the emigrants succeeded in restoring those who survived to a state of health, and the ship resumed her voyage to Callao. The pestilence, however, again broke out, and before the *Lady Montague* had reached her destination nearly 100 others had died. The only letter Mr. Vaux received from the captain regarding the fearful epidemic which had seized his ship was the annexed, and which, as may be observed, is very vague, as to the character of the sickness:—

"Callao, *July* 13.

"*To* John Vaux, Esq., Southampton.

"Sir,—I beg to advise of having arrived here on the 20th ult., I have had a most awful passage of it, dysentery and fever having broken out among the Chinese emigrants shortly after leaving China, which carried off 274 souls, including 26 of the ship's crew. Among the latter were poor Mr. Brazier, and the apprentice J. G. Paul. I had promoted Mr. Brazier to second officer on leaving China, but, poor fellow, he had only one week of duty, ill all the passage, and died the night the ship got to Hobart Town. I was obliged to make for the nearest port to save the ship,—the remainder of the crew, and passengers. I have also been attacked, and lay at death's door for a whole fortnight, but Divine Providence spared my life a little longer. The only person in the ship that has not been sick is the apprentice Huscroft. You may be sure I have had a dreadful time of it on the passage. For weeks and weeks I have had no more than four, five, and six men besides myself, to navigate the ship. No officers neither, and in a high southern latitude, with a cold stormy weather to contend with. Happily, through the blessing of Almighty God, I have arrived with the ship here in safety. I was put in quarantine until the 9th at St. Lorenzo Island, allowed to go on shore on the island, and everything that we required was sent to us from Callao.

"James R. Smith."

To above is all the information that the Board of Trade have been enabled to elicit respecting this frightful series of calamities—only three out of a crew of thirty-six which went out with the ship have come home.—*Britannia*, July 3.

The ship *Lady Montague*, in which there was such a fearful mortality amongst Chinese emigrants, on their way from China to California, has been chartered by the Government to take out convicts, and is expected shortly to touch at Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth for that purpose. Out of a crew of thirty-six persons which went out in the *Lady Montague* from Southampton to the eastern seas a few years ago, not half a dozen have returned to England; all the rest either perished in the ship or deserted from her. Three of those who did return are natives of Southampton, and are mere youths, named Mansbridge, Millard, and Lee. Government officials have visited Southampton, and have taken the evidence of these boys, which evidence is of a most important nature, testifying, as it does, to life and scenes on shipboard of appalling depravity and misery. The captain used to get drunk every morning, and the crew were so maddened by his conduct that they broke open the spirit stores and medicine chest, and drank all the strong drinks they could find. Three times Millard had the fever, was delirious, and recovered without medical assistance. It was his province to throw overboard the dead Chinese emigrants in the Pacific, a dozen of whom would die in the night, and be partly eaten by rats before the morning. The water and food the crew and passengers had to live on stank so that they could not approach it until they were nearly starved. Mansbridge is the son of poor parents. He was an apprentice on board. His friends, of course, were anxious that the indentures should be cancelled, after the terrible sufferings he had undergone, but the owners refused. The boy, however, expressed neither inclination nor objection to rejoin. At length his leave of absence expired, and he was to rejoin, or his father was to forfeit 20*l*. As the payment of the penalty was impossible, the father said to his family, as they were at dinner, "Either the boy must join the ship, or you, mother (speaking to his wife, a spirited little woman), must go to London and see the owner." After a slight pause, "Father," said the boy, with a slight trembling of the lip, mother had better go to London." And to London she went, and made such good use of her tongue that the owner pretty soon agreed to cancel the indentures. It was through the journey to London of this poor woman that the Government partly became acquainted with the terrible recital of what had happened on board the *Lady Montague*. Mansbridge has now a comfortable situation in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The former commander of the *Lady Montague*, to whose atrocious conduct the disease, sufferings, and death on board of her is to be attributed, is a fugitive from justice. It is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of London. His name is Smith, and when he left Southampton he was about thirty years age, with large whiskers, and of rather a fair complexion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will not allow him to escape the vengeance of the law. —*Ibid*, July 24.

Loss of the "Duchess of Kent" Steamer.—A collision of a most frightful character occurred on Thursday afternoon, last week, in the river Thames, off Northfleet Point, by which the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate and Ramsgate steamer, was run down by the *Ravensbourne*, bound to Antwerp with nearly 200 passengers and full cargo. It appears that the *Ravensbourne* was steaming, down the river with full tide in her favour immediately in the wake of and just on the starboard side of the *Meteor* Gravesend steam boat. She arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about two o'clock. On nearing the Point, the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate steamer, was seen coming up the river against tide and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The *Ravensbourne* was about three parts over the river on the Kent shore, and as she neared the *Duchess of Kent*, the latter crossed, apparently with the object of passing between the *Ravensbourne* and the *Meteor*; when, in an instant, consequent on the heavy way on the *Ravensbourne*, before the *Duchess of Kent* could cross her, she ran into her about twenty feet from the figure-head, or just before the windlass, on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful; the *Duchess of Kent* immediately began to fill, and to commence sinking, bows foremost. The scene among the passengers, a large number of whom were ladies with children, was truly frightful. The captain of the *Ravensbourne* finding that the *Duchess of Kent* was rapidly sinking, backed, when the passengers rushed, in their fright, to the still sinking part of the ship. At this moment the *Meteor* arrived alongside, and passengers and crew on deck were literally dragged on to her and the *Ravensbourne*, with one exception. This was a gentleman named Hale, a brewer, of Broadstairs, Isle of Thanet, who, being infirm, was unable to be reached. In the meantime the vessel sank, bows first, almost perpendicularly, the keel being lifted as she sank twenty or thirty feet out of the water. The captain of the *Duchess of Kent*, it is only due to him to state was, with the exception of Mr. Hale, the last to leave his ill-fated vessel. Mr. Hale, though unable to assist himself from infirmity while on board the vessel, most extraordinary to relate, the moment he reached the water, struck out and kept himself afloat until rescued by one of the boats lowered from the *Meteor*.

From the moment of the collision to the time the *Duchess of Kent* entirely sank beneath the surface of the water, was little more than eight or nine minutes; and, but for the prompt assistance rendered by the crew of the Steam-Packet *Meteor*, a great loss of life must have occurred.—*Illustrated London News*, July 10.

Egyptian Railway.—Among the passengers who left Southampton on the 20th, in the *Bentinck* steamer, for Alexandria, was Mr. Borthwick, the well known engineer, who has gone out (for Mr. Stephenson) to examine the works of the railway now in progress between Alexandria and Cairo, a distance of 140 miles. We learn that this great work is progressing most satisfactorily, the embankments being already formed for a great length, and upwards of 30,000 native labourers being actively employed.—(Chronicle.)—*Galignani's Messenger*, July 23.

THE WAR WITH BURMAH.

We annex the latest news from the seat of war:—

Burmah.—The Governor General returned from Rangoon in the *Feroze*, on August 6th, true to the day he had fixed on leaving Calcutta. He remained at Rangoon three days, inspecting the arrangements which had been made, more especially for the accommodation of the troops, examining the position and prospect of affairs, and consulting with the Military and Naval Commanders regarding our ulterior operations.

The letters brought by the *Feroze* on this occasion, inform us that the Steam flotilla continues to maintain the high character it has earned for enterprize and efficiency. It has just made another addition to its laurels, and established the importance of this arm of the service, not only, by keeping open the river communication between Rangoon and Prome, and ascertaining the state and movements of the enemy, but also by maintaining the prestige of our power by its spirited and successful exertions. We now learn that General Bundoolah was staggered beyond recovery by the boldness of Captain Tarlton in his first voyage, in turning his position and conducting the squadron up the eastern channel, and taking possession of the fortified position of Prome, with its guns and ammunition, as we stated a fortnight ago. This unexpected occupation of that important post, and the vigorous attack made on Bundoolah by Captain Tarlton as he moved down the river, as well as the complete discomfiture of all his plans, are said to have caused the great Burmese army to melt away so that the General has not more than from 1,500 to 2,000 men under his standard. Soon after Captain Tarlton's return to Rangoon, he started, as it appears, on a second expedition to Prome; the General, it said, declined to give him the assistance of any soldiers, and so the sailors had the entire crediet of the achievement. Captain Tarlton in repassing the fortified rock a little below Prome, where General Bundoolah had taken up his position before, observed that it wore a deserted appearance, and he determined, therefore, to land and reconnoitre it, when he found to his surprise and delight, that it was unoccupied, and that the guns, 28 in number, though removed from their former position were lying on the ground. They were at once transferred to the steamers, and 17 war boats which were moored to the bank were also captured. The steamers then proceeded up a second time to Prome, where two of them remain, while the others returned to Donabew. Ths villagers throughout the route manifested the most friendly disposition, and brought fowls and bullocks with the greatest willingness, and disposed of them at prices ridiculously low. Captain Tarlton has thus the merit of having broken up the organization of Bundoolah's army, and captured no fewer than *fifty* pieces of ordnance, with the aid of a few blue jackets. We have thus obtained complete possession of the river, as far as Prome, and the Commodore now guarantees to land 2,000 troops there from Rangoon in five days. The army is impatient to be led up there by water, and there can be little doubt that an army of five thousand men might at the present time be landed in a fortnight even at Ava itself, and bring the war to a speedy termination.—*(Friend of India.)*—*Straits Times Extra*, August 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Indus* was nearly destroyed by fire in the docks.—*Ibid.*

United States.—The news from New York relates entirely to the candidature for the presidency. The Whigs are still divided between Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott; but the democrats, finding they could not agree on any of the names previously before them, have combined in the selection of a new candidate who has created an enthusiasm among his party that gives formidable token of success. We are told of him:—

"General Pierce is fifty four years of age. Entering public life very early, and achieving eminence at the bar, he distinguished himself in the Legislature of his native State, was several times elected Leader of its Lower House, was afterwards a member for six years of the House of Representatives at Washington, and in 1837 was elected a member of the United States Senate. He is a man of thorough academic education, great political experience, unblemished private character, and unwavering firmness and decision. He is, and always has been, connected with any of the factions or cliques of his party or of the times; and although he had not received so brilliant a reputation, or made so much noise, or had caused, or even allowed his name to be brought forward on many occasions, still the admirable modesty of his character, his great private worth, and public integrity, had won for him the confidence and respect of all who know him. He has from the beginning been devotedly attached to the principles of free trade, and in this respect, probably, he is one of our most enlightened statesmen."—*Ibid.*

Italy.—Mr. Murray's place of confinement has been changed, in consequence of the appeals of the British Consul. He has been removed to another cell, where the air is not *quite* so contaminated. Mr. Murray persists in asserting his innocence, entertains a strong hope that he will finally be set at liberty, and declares that in that case, he is determined upon demanding indemnification for his long inprisonment.

Intelligence has been received from Paris by electric telegraph, that a conspiracy had been discovered on Thursday morning, having for its object the destruction of Louis Napoleon by an infernal machine similar to that with which Fieschi made on attempt on the life of Lous Philippe. It is described as composed of fourteen barrels, each from three to four feet long, made of cast iron, and capable of containing each about twenty musket bullets. The end of these barrels are said to be so skilfully stopped, as according to the armourer who examined them, to cause their firing in a wrong direction utterly impossible. It is said that the visit of the police took place at six o'clock in the morning, when they found fourteen men in a house in the Rue Reine Blanche, and some of them actually at work at the machine, which was very nearly completed. They were arrested, and, after some examination, taken to the Prefecture, where they arrived at a little before nine o'clock. In consequence of further information, ten men more have been since taken into custody;—these last were not in the house when first visited by the police; they were arrested in their respective domiciles. The details of the affair are not yet known with any degree of certainty.—*(Atlas, July 8.)*—*Ibid.*

ALLSOPP'S BITTER ALE.

(From the Morning Advertiser, April 29.)

(Concluded from No. 111.)

"Having satisfied ourselves, by repeated experiments with samples of beer to which strychnine had been previously added, of the never-failing efficiency of the above method of extraction, we now proceeded to the actual examination of the commercial article. With this object, a series of samples were taken indiscriminately from the stores of a considerable number of the London bottlers who supply the public with Allsopp's pale ale.

"It may be stated, that with [illegible] exceptions the casks from which these samples were taken had all been received in London before the 20th of March, *i. e.*, the period the possible use of strychnine in the manufacture of bitter beer was first brought before the English public.

"Not one of these varieties of beer when tested with the greatest scrupulousness, gave the slightest evidence of the presence of strychnine.

"The charge of the adulteration of beer by strychnine has been proposed in a manner so vague, that it is difficult to fix it, and try its validity. The existence of the adulteration is not alleged in any particular sample of beer, nor the practice ascribed to any individual brewer or dealer. An English journalist adopts the charge upon the report that such an opinion is entertained and expressed by a French chemist of distinction, M. Payen, in his public lectures at Paris. From this gentleman we have since obtained explanations which define more closely the kind of charge which was actually made by him. The late M. Pellitier, the wellknown manufacturer of organic products in France, had received at one time, an order for an extraordinary quantity of strychnine, of which the destination was at first unknown to him, but which he afterwards learned had been entirely exported to England, and used, as he informed M. Payen to complete the bitter of certain kinds of beer.

"We have reason to know, although it is not stated by M. Payen, that these remarks of Pellitier refer to a period of ten or twelve years past; and further, although not informed of the amount of the order, we have good authority to state that fifty or a hundred ounces would have been considered a large order for strychnine at that time. The calculation already given, shows how utterly insignificant such a supply of strychnine would be for its imagined application in the pale ale breweries. It is likewise known that the manufacture of strychnine has not been on the increase in France of late years.

"M. Payen excuses his statements on the ground that similar suspicions are conveyed in a French work, on 'Alterations and Falsifications,' by Chevalier, published nearly a year ago, but, which have not hitherto received any formal contradiction in England. Notwithstanding the latter circumstance, our distinguished correspondent concludes by expressing his regret that he ever said 'that the fraud appeared to have been practised,' although he had added the remark at the time, 'that this falsification had no doubt ceased.'

"It thus appears, that the charge which has been put into the mouth of M. Payen, was never made at all by that gentleman so far as it applies to the present practice of English brewers, and with reference to anterior times, that the charge reposes simply and exclusively upon the privately expressed opinion of a deceased chemist, the grounds of which are entirely unknown to the world, and must ever remain so.

"The sifting nature of the chemical examination which the beers of Messrs. Allsopp's manufacture for many months past have been subjected to, fully establish their incontestible purity. Indeed, no one who has witnessed, as we have done, the open manner and gigantic scale on which the operations are conducted in their establishment could entertain the idea for a moment that any practice involving concealment was possible. But even in the absence of all such scrutiny, the idea of strychnine being mixed with beer anywhere, or in any circumstances, involves an amount of improbability which might well dispel all suspicion on the subject.

"There is an act of Henry VII, which prohibits the adulteration of ale by brimstone or hops. The place of the hop was then supplied by sage, hoarhound, chamomile, and other indigenous bitter plants. Since that period, the character of the national beverage must have undergone a silent revolution, for all varieties of beer, both pale and brown, now owe their distinctive properties to the hops which are boiled in the malt-infusion, and fermented along with it, as completely as wine owes its peculiar character to the grape. Substitute any other bitter for the hop, and fermented wort would no longer be recognised as beer.

"Were mere bitters all that is required it would be easy to prove that the extract of quassia would supply a bitter which is perfectly harmless and agreeable, and infinitely less expensive than strychnine.

"But the process of brewing pale ale is one in which nothing but water and the best malt and hops of the first quality are used, and is an operation of the greatest delicacy and care, which would be entirely ruined by any tampering with the materials employed. Strychnine could not fail to be rejected, from the ungrateful, metallic character of its bitterness, independent of all objections of a more serious kind. This peculiarity of taste is also calculated to betray its presence. Small, too, as the proportion of strychnine may be which is necessary to impart the degree of bitterness of pale ale, the quantity rises, as has been seen, to a poisonous dose in half a gallon of the fluid; and as this poison is one of those which are known to accumulate in the system, its poisonous action would inevitably follow, in occasional cases, upon the consumption of much smaller portions of beer when continued for many days without intermission. The violent tetanic symptoms of poisoning by strychnine are also such as could scarcely fail to excite suspicion and alarm. Add to these disadvantages the certainty of the means of detecting strychnine in beer by the chemical tests described above, which any medical men or practical chemist can apply, and the chance of the use of so dangerous a substance for any purposes of adulteration, becomes in the last degree improbable.

"Thomas Graham, F. R. S.,—*Professor Chemistry, University College, London.*

"A. W. Hoffmann, Ph.D., F. R. S.,—*Professor of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.*

"Henry Allsopp, Esq., [illegible]ery, Burton on Trent."

(Friend of China, July 17.)

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—August 2, John Bunyan—14, Countess of Seafield.

Liverpool—August 13, Crisis—15, Frances Barclay.

New York—August 21, Nestorian, (Am.)

New Zealand—August 16, Inchinnan.

California—July 31, Mechanics Own, (Am.)—August 10, Seaman's Bride, (Am.)—10, Aramingo, (Am.)—10, Wisconsin, (Am.)—27, Palmetto. Sept. 6, George E. Webster, (Am.)—6, Alta, (Am.)—13, Andalusia, (Am.)

West Coast of America—Aug. 30, Prince Moskef, (Rs.)

Sandwich Islands—August 1, Snow Squall, (Am.)

Honolulu—August 27, Reindeer, (Hw.)

Bombay—July 31, Antelope, (Am.)

Siam—August 23, Velocity, (Siamese.)

Singapore—Aug. 21, Ararat—21, Sisters—26, Trident.

Manila—July 31, Neptuno, (Sp.) Aug. 21, San Benito, (Sp.)

Hongkong—July 31, Strabo, (Am.) August 1, Nymph—8, Minna, (Am.)—13, Witchcraft, (Am.)—14, Hermes, (H. M. Str.)—14, Audax—15, Androklos, (Dan.)—18, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—19, Island Queen—19, Lantao, (Am.)—21, Channing, (Am.)—21, Mohawk—21, Panic—21, William Stewart—28, Glenlyon—28, Iona—28, Countess of Derby. Sept. 10, Affghan,—12, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—16, Nymph.

Amoy—August 8, Berenice—16, Kitty—28, Mahomed Ali—29, Clarissa—31, La Felice.

Ningpo—August 9, Spec—26, Spec. Sept. 11, Spec.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. J. D. Gibb, P. King, C. A. Koch, E. Loureiro, & J. Loureiro.—per *Countess of Seafield*, Mrs. Wm. Broughall.—per *Reindeer*, Mr. J. Hooper.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. J. Skinner, and J. Walker.

◆

DEPARTURES FOR

London—Aug. 2, John Bertram, (Am.)—10, Equator—23, Eclipse, (Am.)—23, Helen Lindsay—27, Niagara—31, Maranon. Sept. 2, Menam—8, John Bunyan—11, Prince Charlie—14, Earl of Chester—14, Countess of Seafield—14, Ararat.

Liverpool—August 5, Dss. of Lancaster—17, Cambalu—14, Crisis.

New York—August 29, Candace, (Am.)—30, Oriental, (Am.)—Sept. 1, Ariel, (Am.)—6, Snow Squall, (Am.)—6, Mechanics' Own, (Am.)—11, Howqua, (Am.)

Sydney—August 27, Mohawk.

Singapore—August 24, Gem.

Manila—August 18, Strabo, (Am.)

Hongkong—August 5, Nymph—15, Minna, (Am.)—18, Hermes, (H. M. Str.)—19, Audax—24, Lady Mary Wood, (B. Str.)—24, Island Queen—30, Iona.

Amoy—[illegible]gust 27, Inchinnan.

Ningpo—July 21, Plymouth, (U. S. S.)—August 16 Spec—31, Spec.

PASSENGERS—per *Duchess of Lancaster*, Mr. J. F. H. Trautman.—per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. J. Martin, —. Alona, J. Skinner, T. Walsh, Captain Woodberry, & 3 Deck passengers.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1852.

Grey Shirtings,	119,900	pieces.
White Shirtings,	21,648	,,
Fancy Cottons,	7,748	,,
Printed Cottons,	2,499	,,
	56	pkges.
Colored Cottons,	1,550	pieces.
Plain Cottons,	6,200	,,
Dyed Cottons,	141	cases.
Handkerchiefs,	1,900	dozens.
White Twills,	1,800	pieces.
Sheetings,	19,420	,,
Drills,	63,155	,,
Jeans,	8,000	,,
Woollens,	1,360	changs.
Do. Mixtures,	50	pieces.
Camlets,	5,394	changs.
Velvets,	880	pieces.
	89	cases.
Velveteens,	1,264	pieces.
Chintzes,	1,950	,,
Long Ells,	1,250	,,
Muslins,	300	,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 10,	Mechanics' Own, (Am.),	*for*	New York.
12,	Menam,	,,	London.
13,	John Bunyan,	,,	London.
13,	Prince Charlie,	,,	London.
14,	Howqua, (Am.),	,,	New York.
15,	Crisis,	,,	Liverpool.
15,	Earl of Chester.	,,	London.
15,	Countess of Seafield,	,,	London.
15,	Ararat,	,,	London.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—John Knox, Sea Witch, Abergeldie, Gitana, and Crystal Palace.

Liverpool.—Sunda, Mencius, Rosamond, Lockett, Champion, Emily, and Harriett Humble.

New York.—Panama, Tartar, and Oneida.

Bombay.—Ariœnis, and Sir H. Compton.

Singapore.—General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, Menzies, Mor, and Fattle Oheb.

Hongkong.—Audax, Aurora, Daniel Ross, Island Queen, Minna, Mohussar, and Success.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 16th September, 1852.

Almost the entire of the past week has been marked by dull cloudy weather, although at fir unaccompanied by that marked descent of the thermometrical column which we would naturally hav expected. Some slight drizzling showers fell in the early part of the last septuary period but not sufficiently heavy to afford any indication to the ombrometer. With the change of the moon on th 14th however rain fell in no stinted quantity and has continued with but slight intermission ever since.

TABLE MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
10	F.	30.05	30.03	29.89	88.0	80.0	S. to S.S.E.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.14
11	S.	29.99	30.02	29.85	81.5	77.0	S.S.W. to N.N.E.	N.	0.00	0.00
12	S.	30.03	29.99	29.90	77.0	72.5	N. to N.N.E.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.07
13	M.	30.02	29.98	29.89	77.0	76.0	N.N.E. to N.E.	N.N.E. to S.	0.00	0.03
14	Tu.	29.96	30.01	29.82	78.5	75.5	S.E. to E.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.05
15	W.	30.00	30.09	29.86	76.5	73.0	E.S.E. to E.N.E.	N.W.	0.88	0.30
16	Th.	30.05	30.02	29.91	74.5	70.0	E.	N.E.	1.50	1.43
Shanghae, 17th September, 1852.—				Mean	79.0	74.8		Total	2.38	2.0

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by Broadwood, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.
Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle, Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.
R. MEREDITH.
Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. McClatchie. For particulars apply to
J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.
Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.
Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort; or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*
Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE Proprietor begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

Terms Moderate.

The House is situated on the site of the late Victoria Hotel, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.
Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

NOTICE.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth.*
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*
Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from *5s.* to *6s.* and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card r paper.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, econd Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHIESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 10	Spee	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo		Ballast	W. Davidson.
„ 12	Lady Mary Wood	B. Str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Sep. 7	Opium	P. & O. Company.
„ 13	Andalusia	A. ship	771	Willson	San Francisco		Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
„ 16	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Sep. 2	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 13	Crisis	B. ship	426	Gibson	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 13	Earl of Chester	B. ship	517	Johns	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 13	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Leask	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 13	Ararat	B. bark	299	Darley	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 13	Time	B. schr	133	Chape	Woosung	Tea, &c.	Thomas Lacy.
„ 17	Spee	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidsod.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,841,100	225,660	1,551		
Sea Witch,	London	336	„ 6	2,251,750		482	1,200	
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	„ 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Abergeldie,	London	600	„ 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	
Gitana,	London	317	„ 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,700	
Rosamond,	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,704,060	182,540	1,492		
Lockett,	Liverpool	376	„ 5	4,409,197	81,535	1,464		
Crystal Palace,	London	494	„ 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,599	118,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	„ 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Affghan	681	Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Andalusia		Sep. 13	A. ship	771	Willson	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Aramingo	227	Aug. 10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.		
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Channing	231	Aug. 21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Clarissa	676	Aug. 29	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Smith, King and Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Countess of Derby	675	Aug. 28	B. bark	328	Starich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Frances Barclay	664	Aug. 15	B. bark	240	Connibeer	Hargreaves and Co.		
George E. Webster	233	Sep. 5	A. bark	354	Grindlen	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D.N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Order.		
Kitty	666	Aug. 16	B. brig	200	McLean	Smith, King and Co.		
La Felice	677	Aug. 31	B. bark	194	Swan	Watson and Co.		
Lantao	229	Aug. 19	A. ship	495	Bradburry	Russell and Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	682	Sep. 11	B. str.	650	Jamieson	P. & O. Company.	Hongkong	To-day
Mahomet Ali	680	Aug. 28	B. bark	351	Gallilee	Watson and Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.		
Nymph		Sep. 16	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panic	672	Aug. 21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Prince Moskef		Aug. 30	R. bark			Augustine Heard & Co.		
Reindeer		Aug. 27	Hw. sch	161	Morrison	Order.		
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. brig	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Seaman's Bride	225	Aug. 10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Sisters	671	Aug. 21	B. brig	172	Godshall	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	3 weeks
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	549	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Soon
Time	678	Sep. 10	B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Trident	674	Aug. 26	B. bark	323	Lyall	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Stewart	668	Aug. 21	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wisconsin	226	Aug. 10	A. ship	942	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	228	Aug. 13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.	New York	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk, Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,772
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,306	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,131
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,115	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	[illegible]0,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,931	595,496	[illegible],543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	220,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	144,098		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,183
Year 1850-51,	18,578,986	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,335
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	*67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,233
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,000		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	308,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, { Increase, Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*	*Wool Bales*
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,204			
„ 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
„ 29	Nightingale,	1063	London													352,161	2,573			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1080	London													474,490	3,451			
„ 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
„ 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
„ 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		
„ 23	Helen Lindsay,	544	London													465,996	841			
„ 23	Eclipse,	1222	London														610			
„ 27	Niagara,	336	London													291,737	139			
„ 31	Maranon,	368	London													567,480				
Sept. 2	Menam,	461	London													320,000	679			
„ 8	John Bunyan,	466	London													505,000	1,114			
„ 11	Prince Charlie,	443	London													370,000	660			
„ 13	Crisis,	426	Liverpool													464,000				
„ 13	Earl of Chester,	517	London													474,792				
„ 13	Countess of Seafield,	450	London													510,000	63			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silks, Pieces*	*Raw Silk, Cases*	*Raw Silk, Piculs*	*Silk Piec Goods*
Aug. 23	Candace,	398	New York																
„ 29	Oriental,	1003	New York																
Sept. 1	Ariel,	598	New York																
„ 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York																
„ 6	Mechanics Own,	540	New York																
„ 11	Houqua,	582	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong,														22	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *vid* Manila,													88,200			
„ 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			

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